MAT MINING CAMPS REPORT. MIBILITY OF THE TWO-MILE

HAFT IN COPPER PIELD. calumet and Hecia Mine—Copper Strikes in Mentana—Activity in Northorn California -Iron Mine Operations. TOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 1.—The annual re-

vorable a showing as was expected by shareholders, and the stock declined on trength of the statement. There has sen considerable newspaper comment about tone, and the reader unacquainted with roperty might imagine that it was to go at of business within a few years. Con-dering that the mine paid dividends of 1500,000 last year, it might be well to go lowly in condemning the mine or placing it in the ranks of decadent properties. The high record of dividends was made by the net and Hecla in 1899 when \$10,000,000

the opening and equipping of its new amygda-loid mine. The Isle Royale company spent about \$1,500,000 in reopening and equipping sold mine, and had about five miles of levels opened underground when stamping was begun. The amygdaloid mine of the Calumet an i Hecia on the Osceola lode has twenty miles of openings, or four times as much as the Isle Royale, and is being equipped on a colossal scale. It has not cost the com-pany four times as much as the Isle Royale has cost, but the work has absorbed several millions, from which a handsome revenue is expected in years to come. The fire of May.

1900, did not cost the mine \$1,000,000 directly
but cost more than half that if all the indirect losses are carefully figured. That it was ore expensive is due to elaborate precaut one. Extensive betterments have been made in the smelter plant at Buffalo, thou-sands of acres of the best timber land in the tions. Extensive betterments have been de in the smelter plant at Buffalo, thought of acres of the best timber land in the less Superior district have been added to reserves of the company, and in many server of the company, and in many server of the less telaims. She works all the dirt with a dry washer and is said to average \$6 a day. Lake Superior district have been added to ways there have been large expenditures for the benefit of the property.

The mine is now under the local management

of Mr. James MacNaughton, a young mining man. There is no sudden reversal of the policy followed by the Calumet and Hecla fortwenty-five years, but there is a cleaning out of dusty corners and a general lopping off of expenses, where cuts can be made to advantage and without impeding the prog-

ress of the mine.
The Calumet and Hecla has probably about thirty years of life on the conglomerate within the limits now set to its mining opera-tions. In addition thereto it has the Osceola amygdaloid underlying the entire conglom-erate and the Kearsarge amygdaloid under-lying the Osceola, and has a mine opened on the Osceola lode that can easily make fifteen to twenty million of pounds copper an-

fiteen to twenty million of pounds copper annually, as now opened, as soon as its new mill is running and the equipment completed at its shafts.

The Calumet and Hecla also owns a large tract of land west of the Tamarack, underlaid by the conglomerate. It will require a very deep shaft to develop a mine to the west of the Tamarack—a shaft of nearly two miles in depth—but in view of the wonderful strides made in deep mining in the past decade, it is not beyond the range of possibilities that such a shaft may be started soon. Fifteen years ago the sinking of No. 1 Tamarack to a vertical depth of 2,270 feet made a new world's record and the men who sunk it were denounced, but they had phenomenal success. The bottoming of the Red Jacket shaft only a few years ago, at a depth of 4,900 feet, was regarded with wonder, and held by many to be the limit in deep mining, yet to-day the No. 5 shaft of the Tamarack lacks but a month's work of being a full 5,000 feet deep, and the hoisting plant just installed is built for service to a depth of 6,000 feet—nearly three times the depth at which the original Tamarack shaft cut the lode.

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depth at which the original Tamarack shaft cut the lode.

If the planned limits of deep mining have been extended to almost three times the portanal bounds, within less than two desates, the jump from 5,000 to 10,000 feet is not such an impossible one as it now seems to many. A shaft two miles in depth could be sunk in ten years at a cost, including equipment, of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; in other words, a two-mile shaft could be sunk and equipped at about the same cost and in about the same time as the Reed Jacket shaft, which lacks a little of a mile in depth.

Jacket shaft, which lacks a little of a mile in depth.

There is really but one serious drawback to the sinking of a two-mile shaft, and that is the question of ventilation. At such great depth the heat would be very great. The developments of the next two years in No. 5 Tamarack will settle the question of whether a two-mile shaft could be operated to advantage. That it could be sunk is no longer open to question. At the deep vertical shafts of the Calumet district powerful fans are used to reenforce the natural system of ventilation obtaining in all deep mines having more than a single shaft.

In the case of the hypothetical two-mile shaft, the single opening could be made to serve the purpose of two shafts by making the different compartments airtight and using one of them for a downcast, and another for an upcast, or chimney to withdraw the heated air from the mine. The compressed air from the mine. The compressed air from the power drills is also a powerful factor in mine operation at great depths, as atmospheric air gives up much of its heat under compression, and when released quickly robs the surrounding rock and the free air in the mine of a portion of teir heat.

The new mill of the Mass company is in

released quickly robs the surrounding rock and the free air in the mine of a portion of teir heat.

The new mill of the Mass company is in commission and is prepared to treat about 500 tons daily as soon as it gets settled down for steady running. Capt. James Wilcox, who is in charge of the mine, states that the rock to feed the mill can be furnished without crowding. The \$400,000 for which Mass shareholders were recently assessed will be used to develop other lodes. It is probable that the old Mass mine will soon receive attention, as it is rich in heavy copper and gives promise of carrying considerable good stamp rock. The present mine of the Mass Consolidated Company is the old Ridge mine, and not the property from which the company takes it name.

Fifty men are being worked at the Beit and a good start has been made in reopening the old workings and breaking new ground. The railroads are endeavoring to arrange for all-rail transportation of copper from this district to the seaboard. There are a number of serious obstacles in the way, but the prize is a rich one, and the railway people are working out the details with patience.

Explorations for the Baltic lode are in progress on Section 18 of the Atlanta Carrier.

atlence.
Explorations for the Baltic lode are in progress on Section 16 of the Atlantic terriory north of the Baltic mine, and on the Globe ract, south of the champion mine.

MONTANA.

Helena, July 29—Ex-Gov. Grant, one of the leading members of the operating committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, spent several days of this week in Helena looking over the big plant and advising with the local management as to increasing the furnace capacity of the plant at oace. He said that notwithstanding the recent large additions, its capacity was already taxed by the amount of ores offered and that the furnace capacity would be increased at once.

A large body of high-grade copper ore has been struck in the Cracker mine on the "ceded strip" of the Blackfeet Reservation. Helena people are large owners in the stock of this property. Twelve feet of ore have already been cross cut without reaching the further wall.

There are a number of leads running across the mountains. MONTANA.

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aiready been cross cut without reaching the further wall.

There are a number of leads running across the mountains in that vicinity, all showing copper ore in quantity on the surface. This is the first instance where the development has gone to sufficient depth to uncover the ore bodies.

on the Heinze property in West Helena was completed last week. In the bottom of the shaft copper glance ore was struck and the last shot showed that water level had been

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Activity in copper mining in northern California continues. Eastern capitalists and several from Montana and Spokane, Wash., were on the copper belt near Redding last week and several more properties were bonded. The Recorder mine was bonded with several adjoining claims on Bully Hill by E. D. Porter, who represents Spokane capitalists. The property includes 160 acres on Minnesota Mountain. The price to be paid is \$55,000. Porter will thoroughly explore the mine during the six months that his bond runs. The Trinity Copper Company, which is a Boston concern, is extending its holdings near Kennet!

The Mountain Copper Company, the Engglish concern which is taking out more money than any mining company in the State, is making extensive alterations in its plant at Keswick, preparatory to the instillation of converter stands. By means of these much expense will be saved, as the matte has been shipped to its New Jersey refinery. Now the buillion alone will be handled. This company has a big area of unexplored country, and on the opposite side of Iron Mountain its prospecting has shown rich copper ore.

Of the copper produced in California during the last year \$4,166,775 came from Shasta county. Of the other counties San Bernardino came second with \$297,600 and Calaveras third with \$150,585.

One of the rich pockets for which Siskiyou county mines are noted was found by two halfbreed boys named Howard last week near Happy Camp on the Klamath River. They took out \$4,000 in a few days, and there is more in sight.

The Cherry Hill mine in Siskiyou county is worthing its tensitement.

They took out \$4,000 in a few days, and there is more in sight.

The Cherry Hill mine in Siskiyou county is working its ten-stamp mill, crushing twenty tons every twenty-four hours.

Three turquoise mines at Mineral Park, San Bernardino county, were purchased last week by J. G. Doty, a New York capitalist, for \$9,000. The sems are said to be fine and men will be put on at once to develop the mines.

NEVADA.

RENO, July 30.—The old Pyramid mine near Reno will soon be a large producer of copper. The old ledge that was abandoned years ago is being reopened, and several hundred pounds of the ore were brought to Reno for assay. It goes from 25 to 40 per cent. in copper bes des '50 in gold and silver. The lead is eleven feet wide. The ore will be shipped to the Empire Company's office in New York city.

The Gardner mine near Carson, which is down 70 feet, shows good ore which improves as the shaft is sunk. It will be carried down 300 feet and then a 200-foot lateral drift will be cut. There are 200,000 tons of ore in sight, which will yield \$500,000.

The richest copper ore ever 'ound in this State was discovered in the Badger mine in the Jackson district. The vein was eight feet wide and at the depth of thirty-five feet two feet of it was almost pure copper.

Two hundred men are employed in the big copper mine near Yerington.

R. A. Parker, consulting engineer of the United States Mining Company, has returned from Bunkerville in Lincoln county, where he examined a copper property recently bought by R. D. Evans and associates of Boston, Mass. A fine body of copper ore carrying some nickel was found, but what most interested Parker was the presence of platinum. The amount of this metal is considerable, but the values are not large.

COLORADO.

COLORADO. COLORADO.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—No new mining camp and no rush of prospectors to the recently discovered ore-bearing rock has been witnessed this year. The old camps have worked quietly and the smelters have eazerly sought for all available ores. New reduction works and mills have been set up in a number of camps. A modification of the standard chlorination mill is building at Wall Street, Boulder county, to handle very low grade ores.

Boulder county, to handle very low grade ores.

The Crede mines are doing well, the month just closing having resulted in the shipment of 500 carloads of ore.

Leadville is keeping up a good tonnage record and the smelters are handling large quantities of ore. July has witnessed some lively times in the old camp. Some years ago it was predicted in these columns that a good mineral would eventually be discovered on Prospect Mountain, lying just without the producing district. This year has witnessed the discovery of profitable mineral in the shape of magnetic iron ore carrying silver and some gold. Over a dozen shafts are now being sunk on this territory.

The Tin Cup district, which was quite active during the original Leadville boom and then was dormant for many years, is showing activity this season. The Deacon property on West Gold Hill recently made a shipment of three cars of ore that returned

showing activity this season. The Deacon property on West Gold Hill recently made a shipment of three cars of ore that returned a profit of \$50 a ton.

Some prospecting is going on southwest of Antoro Peak in the Cochetopa Hills as a result of the picking up of goid float last winter by some hunters in that vicinity. Nearly all of the prospectors are from the vicinity of Bonanza.

Matters have settled down in the San Miguel district after the strike on the Smuggler-Union and all the miners are employed. The Tom Boy has made a great success out of its purchase of the Argentine. After a four days' run the clean-up amounted to 1,100 ounces in gold retorts.

LARE REGION IRON MINES.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 1.—The iron ore movement down the Lakes is heavier than ever. All vessels that are open for cargoes are engaged by the ore men, who take all ships they can off Lake Michigan and out of the grain trade into ore. Ore shippers are anxious to get as far along as possible before the fall wheat movement in order that rates may not be unduly hoisted when the millions of bushels of new wheat come on the tonnage market at Duluth. Three mines in Minnesota alone are shipping almost 200,000 tons a week in combined movement, which is equal to the total of the entire Lake Superior country seven years ago. These three mines are Fayal, Mahoning and Mountain Iron.

The United States Steel Corporation is preparing to reopen its Oliver group at Virginia, Mesaba range. It has been idle since last summer. These three mines can be very large shippers.

Palms mine, Gogebic range, has been closed till the 65,000 tons in the stock pile has been sold and shipped. The mine has not made large sales this year, and the owners are not satisfied with the outlook. Their Anyil mine is working heavily, however.

Weekly shipments from the Gogebic range are now about 125,000 tons and the total for the year is up to this time a year ago. The range will probably ship more ore than it did in 1900.

Helen mine, Michipicoten range, is increasing its shipments and will make the 400,000 tons expected for the year without difficulty. It has shipped so far about 100,000 tons.

The United States geological survey is at work in the Florence county and Mase. LAKE REGION IRON MINES.

400,000 tons expected for the year without difficulty. It has shipped so far about 100,000 tons.

The United States geological survey is at work in the Florence county and Masstodon town sections of the Menominee range, where there are indications of ore, but where the surface formation is probably very thick. Almost every exploration on the Vermition range has ceased, and there is very little being done there in search for new ore. The Minnesota Iron Company has some drills located from 800 to 1,000 feet under ground and working from there, and the Mahoning Ore Company has drills in T 63 R 13, but everybody else has vacated the range.

The Union Steel Company, with works at Donora, near Pittsburg, and classed as a strong competitor of the American Wire and Steel Company, is exploring at both ends of the Mesaba range, west of the Mesaba Chief mine and east of the Stevens. It s opening the Sweeney.

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There are a number of leads running across the mountains in that vicinity, all showing copper ore in quantity on the surface. This is the first instance where the development has gone to sufficient depth to uncover the ore bodies.

A two and one-half feet body of copper ore has been struck in the Snowshoé district, twenty-five miles northwest of Helena, that gives 12 per cent in copper, \$2.50 in gold and one ounce in silver. A steam hoist and pump will be put in at once.

Thomas Fitzgerald, representing a St. Paul syndicate, is developing a large group of copper claims in the Spokane Hills, six.

Paul syndicate, is developing a large group of copper claims in the Spokane Hills, six of good finds.

Active operations in the diggings in the vicinity of Nome have just begun, the snow having disappeared along many of the creeks, enabling the miners to put in their sluices and mining machinery. The season is from four to six weeks later than last year on all the standard of th

IMPORTANT COLORADO MINING ENTER-prise needs capital; reliable business opportunity; principals only; see manager to-day; room 102 Astor House; 2 o'clock till 4.

concentrates are made daily.

SMATTIM July 29.—At the Ethel mine in Index district the men have struck a solid body of ore fifteen feet in width, the greater part of which is high grade and will stand shipping expenses without being concentrated. Several carloads of machinery for the new concentrator were received at the mine this week.

On Molybdenum Gulch, Silver Creek district, some New York men who purchased a group of claims last spring have made what they regard as an important serkie in molybdenum, this rare metal having been found in defined veins. Hitherto it has only been found as float along the creeks. How extensive the deposit is has not been determined.

The owners of the Dutch Miller copper mines in Miller River district are sacking ore for shipment to the Puget Sound smelters, and they think they can make a uniform was of 25 per cent. copper, with gold and adver values that will afford a big profit. The vein is fifteen feet wide and is nearly all high grade. The property is ten miles from the Great Northern Railroad, with which it is connected by a pack trail.

The Wilson mine in Keller district is improving with development, and at a depth of 40 feet, where the ledge was seven feet wide, the ore assayed \$150 gold and \$450 silver, with a good percentage of copper. The property was recently purchased by Seattle men.

Cascade district, in which the Boston silver-lead mine is located, the snow is still too deep to permit examination by intending purchasers. This property has the reputation of being the largest allver-lead mine in Washington and at one time was under bond to Pittaburg men for \$275,000. Other properties in the same district are more accessible and a number are under development. The completion of the Hamilton road to Marble Mount will help the mines of this district.

IN THE BLACK EILLS.

DRAWOOD, S. D., July 30.—The Juneie arm wine on the southern end of the Home.

to Marble Mount will help the mines of this district.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DRADWOOD, S. D., July 30.—The Uncle Sam mine, on the southern end of the Homestake ore lode and about fifteen miles from the Homestake mine, is becoming a very rich producer. It is stated that the last clean-up amounted to \$75,000. The original rich ledge of ore that made the mine famous twenty years ago has been encountered and crossout more than fifty feet and it is said to be the best ledge of free-milling ore in the Black Hills. The mine is now being operated by the Clover Leaf Mining Company, a Montana corporation of cattlemen. Over a quarter of a million dollars have been expended in the resurrection of the old mine. The development of the big ore ledge shows mining men what is to be expected on the extension of the Homestake ore lode on the south.

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The Homestake belt will be opened very soon, now that the Burlington Railway company has purchased the Black Hills and Fort Perre narrow gauge railroad. The road cuts through and follows the big belt of ore, and as long as it was owned by the Homestake company no effort was made to induce capitalists looking for mines, to investigate that part of the Hills. There is little doubt that ore shoots of size equal to the Homestake will be opened up south of the Homestake mine. Colorado mining men are going to work in the belt.

Four carloads of spodumene have been shipped to New York from Hill City. The discovery was made some time ago that this rock carries from 3 to 6 per cent. Iithia, and shipments were made to Germany, where the material was treated for its medicinal qualities. It is also used as a fertilizer, and it is stated that it is for the latter use that it is sent to New York. Large quantities of it are found in the Etta tin mine, near Hill City. The original discoverers of the material in the Black Hills are at present fitting up a plant in Omaha, where it is to be reduced.

LEAD, S. D., July 31.—An announcement has been made by the Homestake company semi-officially, concerning the 1,200-ton cyanide plant in this city, that has been in commission for three months on the mill tailings. The plant treats 1,200 tons a day, the average value per ton being \$1.50. Of this amount about 70 per cent. is saved by the cyanide process. It is estimated that the company nets \$1.000 a day from the plant.

The latest figures on the amount of ore blocked out in the mine of the Homestake company places the reserve at 30,000,000 tons. No other mine in the world has such a large ore res

shows them to be identical and the assay value runs the same.

ARIZONA.

TRESON, July 18.—The Jalisco Copper Mining Company, composed principally of Los Angeles men, has just been incorporated for the development of a fine group of copper claims, which also carry good values in other precious metals, situated in the Jalisco mining district, near Oro Blanco, Pima county. The properties have been owned for several years by A. H. Noon & Sons, who have quietly demonstrated their value by prospecting and ore shipments. The necessary capital for their working has been secured.

The Manhattan Copper Mining Company of Boston, made final payment this week of \$57,000, closing the deal on the transfer of the Copper Reef group of eight claims in eastern Pinal county. The Tory and Manhattan properties have been paid for in full this year, the grand total being \$125,000.

The Copper Glance Mining Company, a young mining wenture, whose locations are about seven milas southwest of Tombstone, will soon begin the construction of a double compartment shaft. The Venture Hill Mining Company has recently floated stock in the East to the extent of \$120,000. This insures the erection of a plant on the new works near Jerome. A new strike has been reported on the property lately.

All reports from the camp of the Mayflower Copper Company are of the most favorable character. A large body of high grade sulphide ore is now uncovered. Development work has been discontinued temporarily, owing to the scarcity of water, and the necessity for new buildings.

The largest recent mining sale, and one that means much for Tucson, was closed this week when the twin Buttes property passed into the hands of Anderson and Davis of Denver. Col. This property has been sufficiently exploited to the depth of 200 feet to reveal enormous bodies of high grade copper ore. The purchase price is said to be the largest paid for a property in southern Arizona for years.

IDAHO.

Borse, July 23.—The seesion of the International Mining Congress, which has just closed here, was attended by only a little over 600 delegates and 300 or 400 others, but will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the State, as the exhibit collected by Commissioner Lippincott was a large and attractive one. Those not delegates who attended say that they came for the express purpose of examining mines and preparing to invest. If such turns out to be true much good will result from the exhibit. California and Utah sent especially fine collections of galena, copper and gold ores.

W. A. Magee, of Pittsburg, Pa., who has secured an option on the Cleopatra, a few miles north of Summit Flat, in Boise county, has put a force of men at work developing the property. Mr. Magee has spent over \$200,000 in this section of Idaho, and expects to get it back when the Delhi and Cleopatra are working with good machinery.

Work is soon to commence on a long tunnel to cut the Big Buffalo mine, on Buffalo Hump, at the depth of 2,000 feet. This is one of the largest of the large veins in that section, and can be made to pay even though the ore should be very low grade.

A large number of prospectors have gone to the Thunder Mountain country within the past week.

Very rich tellurium ore has been discovered. IDAHO.

to the Thunder Mountain country within the past week. Very rich teliurium ore has been discovered at Bear Valley and several prospectors have gone out to that district to make locations. The ore brought to town assays over \$400 a ton in gold.

Mining.

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MINING, MILLING, SMELTING AND CONCEN

THE MATTER WITH VAUDEVILLE

LACK OF NOVELTY THE TROUBLE. SAYS A MANAGER.

The Public is Tired of the Same Old Performances, He Beclares, and That Is Why Vaudeville is Under a Cloud Just New-Ecipse Only Temperary.

What is the matter with vaudeville? is the question which just now interests part of the theatrical world more than any other. It is certain that something is the matter, but whether the trouble arises from rate or mice or managers' associations or the tastes of the public has not yet been deaided.

One of the managers most conspicuous in providing this style of entertainment for the public has recently changed the policy of his six theatres and now in place of the long succession of variety turns which were rolled out from morning till night gives only enough to fill in the intermissions between the acts of a play acted by a stock company. Two managers who provide the same sort of amusemen outside of New York have recently retired from the business altogether and the actors are complaining that salaries are very much smaller than they were. It is evident from these conditions that vaudeville is not so popular as it was, say, five years ago when the managers and actors in this style of drams were on the top wave of prosperity. A SUN reporter asked a manager yesterday what had caused the present disturbance in this field.

"The trouble is temporary," he said. The demand for this style of entertainment is certain to be just as strong in the

ment is certain to be just as strong in the future as it ever was. Now the demand is less for reasons that can very readily be explained.

"When a dozen years ago there was only one music hall in New York, it was easy enough to provide entertainment for its audiences. One or two actors were imported from Europe, and the rest of the supply could be found here. Just at that time the Spanish dancer appearing in what was practically the only music hall of the city became the rage and attracted the attention of people who had not been in the habit of attending this place. Women conspicuous in society went to the hall and at first sat far back in the curtained boxes as if they were doing something very risky and wicked. Then they became bolder and when the theatre was finally moved further uptown there was no concealment necesuptown there was no concealment neces

when the theatre was finally moved further uptown there was no concealment necessary.

"It was still possible to find performers without any trouble. The foreigners were still willing to come without demanding exhorbitant prices and native talent could easily be found. It was when a second music hall was built that the downfall of this sort of vaudeville began. In their competition to secure actors managers offered salaries beyond all reason and beyond the value of the actors to their employers. Some of these performers amused the public, but as many who received salaries just as large were flat failures.

After a while, the list of available stars was exhausted. There were no great names to catch. There have no great names to catch. Then the managers started in on the second grade, still paying the same high salaries. Fewer of these importations were worth the while and in a very short time the result that had long been foreseen came with a crash. Both music halls after a trial of musical farce and extravaganza became bankrupt and never recovered their prosperity. From that time foreign vaudeville, as it was then understood, ceased to exist here and it has never been revived. It is a curious circumstance that New York since that time has had no music halls offering vaudeville of the kind to be found in every European city from Stockholm to Madrid.

"In the meantime the theatres which give continuous performances, have gradually been growing in popularity. They

give continuous performances, have gradu-ally been growing in popularity. They did not employ such expensive actors at first and usually took those from abroad after they had finished their contracts with the music hall managers and were willing to appear at greatly reduced prices. willing to appear at greatly reduced prices.
As these theatres gave performances all day there was of course a tremendous demand for entertainers. There arose

demand for entertainers. There arose rivalry among the managers to secure the services of the most popular men and women and it was not long before they were paying salaries nearly as large as the other managers had been compelled to give. Large as the supply of variety actors was, it soon proved insufficient, and the managers turned to the regular theatres and took actors from them and paid them much larger salaries than they had ever got before.

"The foreign importations in these continuous theatres were not as a rule very successful. The audiences are largely made up of women and children, and it is one of their principles that nothing indelicate shall be said or done on the stage. These people stared in amazement at the French singers who cavorted around in low-necked gowns, singing unspeakable songs which the audience was lucky enough not to understand.

"The demand for novelty became so great

low-necked gowns, singing unspeakable songs which the audience was lucky enough not to understand.

"The demand for novelty became so great that amateurs who had been successful parlor entertainers, church choir singers who wanted more profitable engagements and opera singers were drawn into the continuous theatres. Still the new recruits did not come along quickly enough, or, if they did come, they were not so capable as their predecessors.

"The public taste did show a disposition to neglect vaudeville to some degree, because it was tired of the inevitable coon song, the gymnastics and the regular features that every programme offered year in and year out until even the least exacting spectator grew captious. Only the sketches played by the actors served to vary the programmes. It was generally possible to find new sketches even though new singers and new players were not at hand. It was to this means of securing variety that the managers looked.

"The trouble between the actors and the managers last spring which led to the formation of the White Rats society was one of the last things to disgust the managers with the actors. It is doubtful if the actors have benefited in the least by the victories which the White Rats gained. The managers wanted to abolish the agents and did not succeed. But they have got rid of a great many of the actors. A number of actors from the regular theatres who appeared in vaudeville have now gone back to the stage as the result of the White Rats agitation last year and the attempt to get more money than they were worth.

"The present situation in vaudeville is bound to straighten itself out within a short time. People always have had a taste for the kind of entertainment it offers and they always will have. Singing and dancing and the varied entertainments that are classed together as vaudeville in this country never did lose their hold on the public.

"Just now they feel the effects of too much of it. There is a dyspersia of vaude-

the public.

"Just now they feel the effects of too much of it. There is a dyspepsia of vaudeville among theatregoers, who want to get away from it for a while. But after the ground has lain fallow for two or three the ground has lain failow for two or three seasons and new artists have come up and the supply offers some novelties there is going to be the same old enthusiasm for vaudeville that there always was; you may take my word for that. The whole field has been for the past five or six years were much overworked.

field has been for the past five or six years very much overworked.

"Many performers have stuck too long to the specialties that brought them popularity originally. I know that actors protest against this criticism and declare that they are not allowed to change their performance when it has once pleased the public; but that isn't true. Only the other day a man who has been doing the same act with his partner for ten years told me that try as he might he could not succeed in changing it. He said that he had several new acts written and started to try them at the theatres he acted in. Naturally, as they were new, they did not work so smoothly as the sketch with which work so smoothly as the sketch with which he was associated in the minds of the pub-

"It has taken several years of hard work to get that to its state of perfection, and he knew perfectly well that the new sketches

would be just as popular if he had the time to work them up.

"But the managers were never patient enough. They saw that the new sketch did not please and wanted the old one used. This actor told me that for five years he had been attempting to break away from his old sketch, but had always been prevented by the managers in just this way.

"Some of this may be true, but I think that as a rule actors are perfectly willing to keep on with their old-time sketches instead of taking the trouble to get up something new. Now they are paying the penalty. Vaudeville is not going to renew its old-time prosperity until there is enough novelty in the performances to win back the favor of the public."

AS TO HIGH-TONED ALDERMEN. Proposal to Renew Now an Experiof Thirty Years Ago.

The abolition of the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly this year and the increase of the powers of the Board of Aldermen after Jan. 1, 1902, have led to the suggestion, taken up most seriously in Brooklyn, that some public-spirited New Yorkers, indifferent to the meagre salary of the Aldermen, \$1,000 a year, may

in Brooklyn, that some public-spirited New Yorkers, indifferent to the meagre salary of the Aldermen, \$1,000 a year, may find it in accord with their sense of public duty to accept this office and thus raise the standard of the membership of the Board of Aldermen to a higher plane than it has had heretofore. Already the names of several candidates have been proposed and it is considered probable that there will be no dearth of others when the period of nominations is reached.

The experiment of securing high-toned Aldermen, attacted to official service by public spirit and not by any expectation of personal advantage or emolument, is by no means new in New York, and for several years it was tested unavailingly, as official records of the city show.

In the municipal election of 1870 the Republicans of New York nominated as their candidates for Aldermen, then elected on a general ticket throughout the whole city, William E. Dodge, in whose memory a statue has since been erected in Herald Square Charles L. Tiffany, the jeweller; Henry Clews, William Vermilyea, and Gracie King, bankers Charles K. Graham, Samuel B. H. Vance, afterward Mayor of the city; Myer Stern, one of the directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital; Theron R. Butler and John T. Conover.

The ticket upon which they were nominated was defeated but this did not prevent the nomination, with successful results, of a like ticket in the year following, some of the candidates for Alderman upon which were Jenkins Van Schaick, James Fitzgerald, father of one of the present Surrogates; Gen. John Cochrane, Gustavus W. Faber, Gen. George W. Varian, John Foley, the pen manufacturer; Oscar Zollikoffer, Peter Gilsey, and Soloman Mehrbach, President of the Second Avenue Railroad. The candidates on this ticket for Aldermen were not all elected, but a majority of them were, and in the election of the year succeeding, 1872, the candidates put in nomination for Aldermen included Oswald Ottendorfer, who returned his salary into the city treasury, accepting no emolument fo

for Aldermen seemed at that period to be quite bright.

The term of the Aldermen, made two years, excluded the necessity of reelection in 1873, but the Legislature of the year following did away with the plan of Aldermen-at-large and substituted for it a system of elections designed to preserve the rights of the minority party, there being three Aldermen chosen in each Senatorial district of the city, two by the majority and one by the minority party, the intention of the Legislature being to secure for the minority a share in aldermanic representation.

The practical effect of the change was to substitute district partisan sfor "public-

The practical effect of the change was to substitute district partisan sfor "public spirited" citizens, and in 1881 this system was done away with to make place for the present system of aldermanic elections, the choice of members of the board by Assembly districts.

The plan of choosing high-toned Aldermen, therefore, continued in force for three years only, and while in the general opinion it secured for the city the services of more intelligent, patriotic, responsible and disinterested men, it did not have the effect of expediting the transaction of public business or of bringing to it the effect of expediting the transaction of public business or of bringing to it the skilled knowledge of political conditions which is very often ascribed by their ad-mirers and some others to the class of per-sons known as practical politicians. The proposed revival of the experiment thirty years later in New York politics will be awaited with some measure of interest.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 4.—Humanity and crops suffered from the heat to-day. The thermometer in Dallas stood at 104 degrees in the shade nearly all the afternoon. Not a drop of rainfall was reported in the State and none is indicated by to-night's conditions.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises..., 5:00 | Sun sets., 7:12 | Mooa rises .10:01

Arrived—Sunday. Aug. 4

Sa Massapequa, Watkins, Havre, July 22.
Ss Celtic, Lindays, Liverpool, July 26.
Ss La Normandie, Villeaumoras, Havre, July 27.
Ss Normandie, Villeaumoras, Havre, July 27.
Ss Astoria, Wilson, Glasgow, July 26.
Ss Astoria, Wilson, Glasgow, July 26.
Ss Aspalachee, Simpson, Hamburg, July 17.
Ss Ettrickdale, McKenzle, Liverpool, July 20.
Ss Fernedne, Jones, Hiogo, April 14.
Ss Hildur, Mussans, Curacoa, July 27.
Ss Grenada, Murchison, Port Spain, July 28.
Ss Andlia, Montell, Nassau, July 31.
Ss Syracusa, Behrman, Santos, July 31.
Ss Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
Ss Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
Ss El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, July 30.
Ss Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, Aug. 3.
Brig Irene, Page, Port Tampa, July 22.

ARRIVED OUT.

ARRIVED OUT. Ss British King, from New York, at Antwerp, SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss Umbria, from Queenstown, for New York. Ss Friedrich der Grosse, from Cherbourg, for New

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Mails Saft To-morrow, Advance, Colon. 9 30 A M Madiana, St. Croix. 12 30 P M Algonquin, New Orleans. El Valle, New Orleans. Sall Wednesday, Aug. 7.

INCOMING STRAMSHIPS. Due To-day. Hylas Liverpool
Belgravia Hamburg
Asama Gibraitar Asama.
Eldsvold
Muriel
Marquette
Nubla
Minneapolis
Cairneross.
Philadelphia
Comus Gibraltar Gibraltar New Orleans Laurentian
Exeter City
Kensington
Benedict
Corby Castle Antwerp. Para... St. Lucia. New Orleans Due Wednesday, Aug. 7. Majestic... Kaiserin Maria Theresa. Bremen . . . Bordeaux . . . Jacksonville. Apache...

Auguste Victoria Hamburg
Pretoria Plymeuth
Peconic Gibraitar

SARATOGA WITH CANFIELD.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The arrest of Richard A. Canfield, proprietor of the Saratoga Club, is the main topic of conversation to-day. Little credence is given to the assertion that anything will come

Business was more brisk at the club after the serving of the warrant and the arraignment of Canfield before Justice Andrus than before. Canfield and Willard J. Miner, his counsel, appeared before the Justice at his little office in the Ainsworth block at 9:30 o'clock last night, at which time his examination was set down for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is expected that at that hour Canfield will waive pected that at that hour Canfield will waive examination, in which event he will be held for the Grand Jury, giving bail in such amount as shall be fixed by the court.

Several subprenaes were issued tonight for persons who it is alleged are known to have played at the club subsequent to Canfield's arrest. These will probably be served in the morning.

To-night everything is quiet in the various gambling places about town. This, however, is not unusual, as it is customary to observe Sunday.

however, is not unusual, as it is customary to observe Sunday.

The sentiment of the town is with Canfield and against those who started the movement that led to his arrest. They are said to be men who have tried to open a poolroom here and failed. John M. Boland of New York made the complaint.

TRIED TO DIE TO ESCAPE DEBT. An Order to Buy a Fire Escape Was the Last Straw for Steinke.

August Steinke, a slate roofer, of Lookfeld street and Valentine avenue, attempted suicide yesterday morning because he was in financial straits. The Building Department notified him about a week Department notified him about a week ago that he would have to put a fire escape on his house. They would cost \$35, and besides there was \$60 interest due on a mortgage on the house. Steinke decided that he could not raise the money and when his wife took their two children to Sunday school yesterday morning he shot himself in the head. He was taken to Fordham Hospital and will probably die.

To-day's Auction Sales.

BY WILLIAM M. RYAN. Sixty-fifth street, No. 240, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue, 25x100.5, three-story brick tenement with stores, and two-story frame dwelling on rear; Louis Hellbrunn vs. Daniel Thomas et al.: Joseph Steinert, attorney; Charles Schwick, referee; due on judgment, \$1,207.43; subject to taxes, &c., \$518.62. BY HERBERT A. SHERMAN.

BY HERBERT A. SHERMAN.
Sixty-first street, No. 121, north side, 215
feet west of Ninth avenue, 20x100.5, fourstory stone-front dwelling; Cornella U. Ejliott vs. Minnie Hornsby et al.; Merritt E.
Haviland, attorney; Sidney J. Cowen, referee;
due on judgment, \$12,918.59; subject to taxes,
&c., \$1,373.01. BY PETER P. MEYER A CO.

South one-half of lot No. 91, map of Mount Eden, 20x—; Sheriff sale of all right, title and interest which Louis A. Casina had on March 19, 1900, or since; William F. Grell, Sheriff.

City Beal Estate.

Agents.

Geo. R. Read.

Geo. R. Read. REAL ESTATE. Head Office: 60 Cedar St., near Nassan.

Branch: 1 Madison Ave., 23d St. Brokers. Appraisers.

Borough of Manhattan-Sale or Rent From Battery to 14th St., Inclusive.

FOR SALE Below Chambers Street, East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement MONDAY.-At

printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,

64 CEDAR STREET.

Above 14th St .- 5th Av. to North River. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. On West 65th et., near Central Park, five-story American basement dwelling, 22 feet wide, with dining room extension; every modern improvement and con-venience; parquet floors; tiled baths. &c. This bouse must be sold.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway. Borough of Queens-Sale or Rent.

JAMAICA DEPOT LOTS Nine miles from New York: AT THE RAILROAD
Nine miles from New York: AT THE RAILROAD
STATION: will be in five years the largest in the
world. CHOICE SITES FOR HOMES, STORES,
BUSINESS. Guarantee to double your investment,
small restrictions; 180 trains daily; trolley, 5 cents,
day and night. INSTALLMENTS \$5 MONTHLY
ACCEPTED. ADJOINING OLD FARMHOUSE,
\$1,600. A bargain. inquire and get FREE ticket
at office, 202 East 23d st., New York, or 93 Flatbush
av., Brooklyn.

Real Gstate-Out of the City.

Long Island -Sale or Rent. ONE-ACRE, two-acre and five-acre farms at Bell-port, L. I., \$50 up, \$1 weekly; write for circulars and tickets. SUBURBAN INVESTMENT CO., 108 Fulton st., New York city.

Miscellaneous-Sale or Rent. FOR SALE-ONE OF THE Best Quail Shooting PLACES SOUTH; TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES SIXTEEN ROOM, MODERN HOUSE: RUNNING WATER THROUGHOUT: HANDSOMELY FUR-NISHED: EXTENSIVE STABLING; DOG YARDS: TENANT HOUSES, &C.: CAN HE HAD AT A BARGAIN. GREENSBORO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Surnished Rooms & 3partments to Jet

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

113 Fast 24th st.

4RVING PL., 69 Neatly furnished rooms; transients; breakfast; moderate prices; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 724, 55th st.—Single and double rooms; newly furnished and decorated; breakfast optional; telephone. 17TH ST., 130 East—Destrable, well furnished rooms, large and small, for gentlemen. 18TH ST., 125 EAST—Very pleasant rooms without board; convenient location; references; hot and cold water, large closets.

LEXINGTON AV., 365, nea 40th st.—Handsomely furnished large room; also hall room, breakfast optional. alsT ST., 33 EAST-Large and small newly renovated rooms; private baths; gentlemen only; parlor for a physician.

12TH ST., 40 WEST-In absolutely clean house, cool room, with private bath; breakfast served; references. archees.

30TH ST., 345 WEST—Neatly furnished large and small rooms: all conveniences and bath; absolutely clean house; references.

42D ST., 243 WEST—Handsomely furnished suites; private baths; also singly; reception floor; suitable physician; breakfast optional. 43D ST., 220 WEST, near Broadway - Large front parlor with connecting room, neatly furnished, hot and cold water, bath; moderate; quiet. 45TH ST., 156 WEST-Single and double rooms; well furnished; quiet house; all conveniences; summer rates.

83d St., 46 W. -Larre, superior airy southern lences, private family; references.

95TH ST., 73 WEST, near Central Park—Pleasant rooms, parlor, boarding; home-like surroundings; transients taken; moderate rates.

REID AV., 86—Nicely furnished large and small rooms: every improvement: convenient L. troiley; gentlemen preferred.

SANDS ST., 88—Near Jay; nicely furnished large rooms; hot and cold water; shower bath; large closets; rooms; hot and cold water; shower bath; large gentlemen. Aug. 1
SCHERMERHORN ST., 185—Nicely furnished well ventilated rooms; every improvement; central location; convenient to all cars.

Select Bonrd.

East Bide

MADISON AV., 144—Between 31st and 32d sts. single rooms; private baths; permanently; tourists table guests; parlor dining. MADISON AV., 183, THE MOHEGAN, formerly The Sawyer-Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table; special rates for summer.

MADISON AV., 87—Desirable rooms; open plumbling; superior table; central location; table boarders; transients. ST. ALBAN'S-B. W. DE FOREST, PROP. 5. 7, 9. East 31st st.—Rooms, single, en suite; private baths: parlor dining room: electric fans and light. 31ST ST., 17 EAST—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; en suite or singly; table board; transients accommodated.

32D ST., 11 CAST—Superior house; private bath excellent table; transients; table board; Southerner, desired, references.

WASHINGTON PL., 117—Pleasant, cool rooms; very improvement; excellent table; central loca-ion; moderate terms; references resulted. THE JULIEN, 15 WEST 20TH ST.-LAIR and small rocess, handsomely furnished; all conve-quiet, refined house; table excellent; location transients accommodated. Tel. 3008—18th. WASHINGTON PL., 68-70—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences, excellent table; choice neighborhood; transients also; references, central. borhood: transients also: references; central.

WASHINGTON PL., 77—Destrable (coms, with board: all conveniences: transients accommodated.

14TH ST., 324 WEST—Newly furnished aquare and hall room; en suite or singly; board optional; references; transients and table boarders. 14TH ST., 145 WEST - Small rooms; all conven-ences; French and Spanish; very moderate. 23D ST., 424 WEST-New England lady has desirable rooms; house newly furnished; table unsurpassed; rates moderate. 45TH ST., 321 WEST—Furnished or unfurnished iquare and hall rooms; plain home board; telephone ervice.

82D ST., 61 WEST—Choice cool, single and double cooms; summer rates; board optional; delightful loca-

93D ST., 128 WEST—Two large and one small room: beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent table and service; private family. Breeklyn. CRANBERRY ST., 15, near Columbia Heights—Double and single rooms, with board: references exchanged.

GREENE AV., 355, near Bedford—Newly decorated square rooms, en suite or singly; excellent table; consquare rooms, en suite or singly; excellent table; con-venient I. and trolley.

HENRY ST., 105, Heights—Pleasant double and single rooms; every improvement; excellent table; summer rates.

ummer rates.

HENRY ST., 354—Desirable cool room; nrat-class sourd; moderate prices; near Wall or South Ferry. HENRY ST., 95, Heights - Large and small room with excellent board; \$5 to \$6 weekly. LIVINGSTON ST., 63-65. The Edgemere—Elegant rooms; excellent table and service; attractive summer home for transients. MONROE PLACE, 7, Heights—Large and small rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; five minutes Bridge, ferries; references. REMSEN ST., 185, Heights—Thoroughly renovated; newly furnished rooms; superior table and service; references required.

> Post Office Motice. POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes

(Should be read DALLY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10, 1901 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 P. M. Wednesday.

Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below. TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 6:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for IRELAND, per steamship Germanic (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship Germanic"); at 10 A. M. for BELGIUM, per steamship Vaderland").

THURSDAY.—At 7 A. M. for FRANCE, per steamship Vaderland").

THURSDAY.—At 7 A. M. for FRANCE, per steamship La Normandic ", at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship La Normandic ", at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M. for ITALY, per steamship Deutschland, via Piymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; at 12:30 P. M. for ITALY, per steamship Liguria, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Staatendam"); at 9:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Astoria (mailmust be directed "per steamship Staatendam"); at 9:30 A. M. for PRANCE, per steamship Staatendam"; at 9:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Astoria (mailmust be directed "per steamship Campania, via Quecenatown; at 10 A. M. for ITALY, per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Werra, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamsh

10 A. M. for ITALY, per steamship werra, sin Napies 'mail must be directed "per steamship werra").

**PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by ber.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY.—At 12 M. for MEXICO, per steamship must be directed.

MONDAY.—At 12 M. for MEXICO, per steamship Seguranca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per steamship Seguranca"),
TUESDAY.—At 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 1) and the directed "per steamship Advance"; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Madiana (mail for Barbados, St. Kitts, British, Dutch and French Gulana must be directed "per steamship Madiana"; at 6:30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Farragut, from Boston; at 11 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Barnstable, from Philidelphia.

at 6:30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Farragut, from Boston; at 11 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Barnstable, from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 A. M. for ST. KITTS, BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUILANA, per steamship Uller; at 9:30 A. M. for INAGUA and HAITI, per steamship Belrernon; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for CURACAO and MARACAIBO, per steamship Hildur?; at 12 M. for CUBA, VUCATAN, CAMPECHE, TABASCO and CHIAPAS, per steamship Hildur?; at 12 M. for CUBA, VUCATAN, CAMPECHE, TABASCO and CHIAPAS, per steamship Experanza; at 2 P. M. for BARBADOS and NORTHERN BRAZIL, per steamship Sobralense.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. for BRAZIL, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per steamship Hevelius (mail for Northern Brazil must be directed "per steamship Hevelius"; at 6:30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Schley, from Boston.

PRIDAY.—At 12 M. for MEXICO, per steamship Matenzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per steamship Matenzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed per steamship Matenzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4. 9. A. M. (supplementary 9:30

"per steamship Malanas", at 11 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamship Carthagena, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for PORTO RICO, CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per steamship Philadelphia (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per steamship Philadelphia"); at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE (SILAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per steamship Altal (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per steamship Altal"); at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for HAITI and SANTA MARTA, per steamship Mexico, via Havana; at 12:30 P. M. for MATANZAS, CAIBARIEN, NUEVITAS, GIBARA and BARACAO, per steamship Olinda (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per steamship Olinda"); at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Trinidad.

dad.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday), Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 56:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala. and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica).
§Registered mall closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippinea, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 55, Inclusive, for despatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 55, Inclusive, for despatch per steamship Maraposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan. China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 512, Inclusive, for despatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 51, Inclusive, for despatch per steamship Empress of Japan (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan. via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. \$14, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Idzuma Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle"). Mails for Australia except West Australia, Pili, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July \$27 and up to Aug. \$17, Inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. \$17, for despatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco, on P. M. up to Aug. \$17, Inclusive, for despatch per steamship Warrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. \$18, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Warrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. \$18, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Marrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. \$18, inclusive, for despatch per steamship warrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. \$18, inclusive, for despatch per steamship oly